

# SPORTS



(Continued from page 1)

charged that Canada would beat the USSR and thus prove it has been worth their while crossing the ocean.

On April 24 Canada indeed went all out, even resorting to unsportsmanlike stratagems. Lagging behind their opponents in speed and aggression, the Canadians resorted to foul play, literally stalking their rivals, which was ultimately their undoing.

The Soviet team, many of whom had played more than once against various Canadian

## New victory for Soviet ice hockey

line-ups (Tretyak, Vasilev, Babinov, Fetisov, Makarov, Kapustin, Shalimov and Golikov, for instance), proved they were equal to the challenge. The USSR won the Tampere game, 4-3, and, in the luck of the draw, took on Canada again the next day, in Helsinki. The latter game turned out essentially to be a replay of the previous game except that Canada managed once to equalize, 4-4; but the USSR showed character and equanimity, with Makarov, despite a seriously injured shoulder, and defenceman Fetisov helping put the team in the lead, 6-4.

We are happy to have won the world and European titles again, said Viktor Tikhonov following the Sunday encounter. Even though we succeeded in sewing up the titles, it was quite rough sailing. We ran into the stiffest opposition from the Canadians, many of whom played a tough and even foul game; still our players did not

flinch in the face of injury. I guess the fans got a lot of excitement from those dramatic games which, on the other hand, had us coaches worrying a lot.

The USSR line-up featured exclusively three leading Moscow clubs — the Central Army Club, Spartak and Dynamo. 13 team members, including substitute goalie Tyshnykh, came from the Army Club and five each from Spartak and Dynamo.

Goal-minders Tretyak and Myshkin, along with defencemen Vasilev, Fervukhin, Bilyaletdinov, Fetisov, Kasatonov, Babinov and Glimayev, have world and European titles to their credit. Zubkov was the only newcomer.

The three following attacking trios were unchanged from their club composition: Krutov-Larionov-Makarov (CAC); Shalimov-Shepolev-Kapustin (Spartak); Khomutov-Zhukovskiy — Drozdetskiy (CAC); while the fourth trio made up of Spartak's Tyumenov and Kozhevnikov and Dynamo's centre Golikov.

The three young forwards Larionov, Kozhevnikov and Tyumenov were in their element from the outset.

The USSR topped the European standings with 10 points, followed by Sweden, with six, and Czechoslovakia, with five points. Finland came fourth with five points, too, ahead of the FRG with four points, and Italy with nothing.

On April 27 the USSR will take on Sweden and on April 29 it will meet Czechoslovakia.

On April 25 Czechoslovakia edged Sweden 3-2.

The USSR now has 16 points, Czechoslovakia, 11, Sweden, nine and Canada, eight.



Minsk Army Club and Riga Celtnieks in action.

Photo by Sergei Proskur

## HANDBALL

The six top Soviet men's teams have started battling it out for the 21st national title at Moscow's Central Army Club all-purpose gym.

The Kuntsevo club, now in third position, went down to MAA, 24-27, with the winners' Oleg Gagin netting 14 goals.

In their match with Riga Celtnieks, defending titleists Minsk Army Club burst into the

lead, 20-19, in the last minute of the first period but never looked back thereafter, winning 37-28, with their man Alexander Karshkevich scoring 11 goals.

The leaders, Moscow Central Army Club, drew, 26-26, with the Zaporozhye Industrial Institute (ZII) team and are now at the top of the tables with 35 points. The Minsk club have 31 points, followed by Kuntsevo with 31, MAA with 26, ZII with 25, and Celtnieks with 23 points.

## TENNIS

Celebrated Bjorn Borg, Sweden, defeated Argentinian Guillermo Vilas, 6-1, 6-2, in the decisive match of a four-man mini-tournament. Last year's world top player John McEnroe, USA, went down to Vilas, 4-0, 4-6, in the semifinals.

There was an unusual climax to the finals of an international tournament in Houston, USA, between Ivan Lendl, Czechoslovakia, and Jose-Luis Clerc, Ar-

## NEWS

gentina. Lendl led, 3-6, 7-6, 6-0, after four hours of play which was twice interrupted by account of rain. As darkness fell by the middle of the fourth set the umpire suggested to the players that they switch over to an illuminated court. The Argentinian pressed for the match to be continued on the following day, and thus lost by default.

## WORLD RECORDS AT KRYLATSKOYE

Natalya Krushelnitskaya, 19, Kiev, has set two world records at a nationwide cycling meet at the Krylatskoye Olympic track, dashing 200 m in 11.547 sec and 500 m in 31.112.

Ivan Mishchenko, from Khabarovsk, has won the Sarthe mad-day race across France. Czechoslovak Milan Jurko was second beat overall, followed by three Soviet entrants, Anatoly Yarkin, from Kuzbyshev, Yuri Berinov, from Corky, and Olympe winner Sergei Sukhoruchenko, also from Kuzbyshev.

The USSR team will next take part in the annual Giro delle Regioni race in Italy, in preparation for the forthcoming Peace Race.

A moment from a race at the Olympic Krylatskoye track.

Photo by Andrei Golovtsov



## EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Oorky St. Moscow  
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press  
Moscow, USSR.  
Published Tuesday and Saturday  
Index 50076.

MAN INFORMATION No. 31, 1982

By air — from Moscow

## INFORMATION

No. 34 (348), May 1-3, 1982

Price 5 kopeks

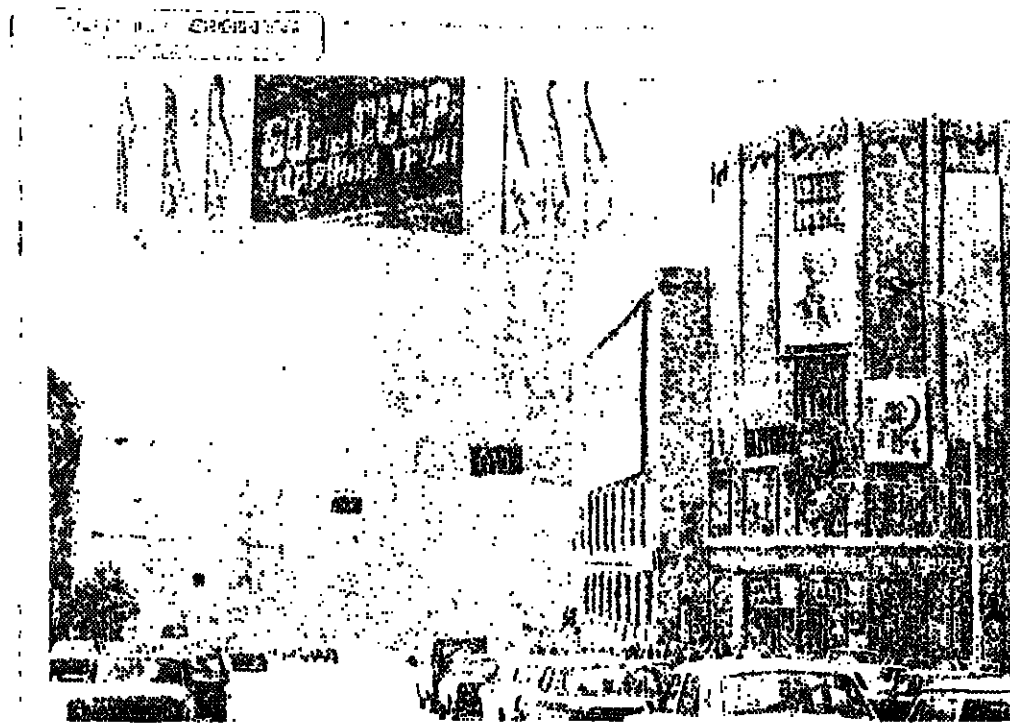
## FINNISH PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

Stockholm. The Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland signed in 1948 fully meets the national interests of my country, said M. Kolviola, President of the Finnish Republic, speaking on Swedish television.

This treaty enables Finland to defend itself against aggression and also to prevent a possible attack against the Soviet Union through Finnish territory.

Kolviola pointed out that the treaty did not prevent Finland from pursuing an independent foreign policy of its own, nor did it stand in the way of its desire to contribute to the development of relations between countries in the international arena.

Our country seeks to promote détente and to achieve mutual understanding between states. Our foreign policy is aimed at maintaining good-neighbourly relations of trust with neighbouring countries, including the Soviet Union in the East—which is of great importance to Finland—as well as with all other states.



Moscow on the eve of May Day.

Photo by Boris Knutman

## FACTS AND EVENTS

Although slavery has been officially banned in Mauritania by a law passed by the Military Committee of National Salvation, the UN Human Rights Commission says that at present there are nearly 300 thousand slaves in that country, writes "Link", the Indian weekly.

A tradesman of Chinese descent has been arrested by the authorities of the Indonesian city of Banjarmasin, in South

Sumatra, for an attempt to smuggle a large batch of reptile skins out of the country. More than 30 boxes stuffed with the skins of pythons, crocodiles and other reptiles, were found in his possession. The smuggler intended to sell his loot on the black market in Singapore.

According to the Japanese Air Force command spokesman, 12 joint American-Japanese air exercises were held in the 1981 fiscal year, which ended on March 31.



Via continued repression and terror the El Salvador reaction supported by the United States is trying to strangle the patriotic struggle and to isolate them from the population. Shoot-ups and reprisals are everywhere in evidence once the punitive squads arrive on the scene. In the photo a punitive squad in action.

## GEORGE HABASH ON THE ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

The withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula in no way solves the problem of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and has nothing in common with the establishment of a just and durable peace in the region, said George Habash, General Secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, at a press conference

in Moscow. All that the Sinai operation means is that the Israeli occupation forces are replaced by American forces. In this way, the United States gains a bridgehead for direct interference into the affairs of states in the Middle East and adjacent areas. The replacement in the face of continuation of the Camp David policy

## A. K. SHAHUL HAMID VISITS THIS COUNTRY

The interests of the Soviet Union and of Sri Lanka in the solution of such issues as the relaxation of international tension, the preservation of détente and the consolidation of peace, serve as basis for the development of Soviet-Lankan cooperation in international affairs. This was stressed at a meeting between Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Abdul Kader Shahul Hamid, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

During the discussion which took place between the two leaders it was noted that Soviet-Lankan relations throughout the twenty-five years of their history had been invariably friendly and enjoyed a stable development in different areas on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Hamid also met Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials and members of the USSR-Sri Lanka Friendship Society.

## FILM FORUM IN TASHKENT

From May 24-June 3, Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, will host the 7th International Film Festival of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It was announced at a press conference held in Moscow at the press centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

82 countries and five organizations have already applied to participate in the festival which is to be held under the motto, "For Peace, Social Progress and Freedom of Peoples". Among the newcomers to the forum are Zimbabwe, Mauritania and the Republic of Maldives. As per tradition, the festival

programme incorporates film shows as well as a fair. As of the present time film distribution and TV companies from all the socialist countries as well as Italy, France, the FRG, Spain, Sweden and Canada have notified their intention of attending. Businessmen from these countries will not only be able to learn at first hand about new films from the third world, but also to further their commercial activities.

The opening ceremony of the festival will take place in a new building of the Lenin Palace of Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR.

## WORTHY CHAMPION OF AN ICE-HOCKEY MARATHON

The 15-day ice-hockey marathon, which provided a lot of excitement for millions of sport

(Continued on page 8)



USSR team captain Valery Vasylyev with the world and European cups.

## REACHING UP TO THE SKY

The first Soviet Everest expedition has set up a fourth camp at an altitude of 8,250 metres. Neither snowfalls, nor high winds raging for several days on end disrupted this important stage in their continuing assault of the world's highest summit (8,848 m).

After pitching the third camp the climbers started using oxygen masks both in sleep and at work. This makes them more agile at high altitudes.

The route followed by the Soviet team is totally untravellered

and immensely difficult technically. Above the 7,300 m mark begins a sheer cliff with very few footholds and hollows, extending up to the 8,500 mark, which will soon be within their reach. The climbers at the fourth camp are afforded an unhampered view of the tents at the first camp standing on the Khumbu icefall 1,750 metres below.

The climbers say the Pamir peaks back at home seem quite comfortable and cosy compared with that towering mass.

## News from London tournament

Portlatch leads the standings at an international chess tournament in London with 6.5 points, and Karpov, Spassky and Andersson are level at 5.5 points each, after nine rounds.

In the ninth round Karpov beat Miles; Spassky disposed of Meisel and Geller tied with Portlatch, Ljubojevic downed Nunn, Christiansen and Andersson drew respectively with Speelman and Short, while Seyrawan and Timman also drew their games. There are four rounds still to go.

## CHAMPIONSHIP WILL BE HELD IN MOSCOW

The congress of the European Table Tennis Union held in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, supported a proposal to hold the

1984 European championship in Moscow.

The Soviet capital played host to such an event in April 1970.

The congress elected György Lakatos, chairman of the Hungarian Table Tennis Federation, as its new president, in place of Jupp Schlat, West Germany.

formation gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MAN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

- CANADA
- Northern Book House, P.O. Box 1000, Oshawa, Ont. L1G 1G0
- Vapour Publishing Co. Ltd., 1088 Paper Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4K 3W5
- Progress Books, 71 Bathurst St., 3rd Floor, Toronto, Ont. M5V 2P6
- Librairie Nouvelles Frontières Inc., 183-rue Ontario est, P.O. Box 1182

- Book World, 118 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario
- Canada-USSR Association Inc., Friendship House, 280 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5W 2A1
- AFGHANISTAN
- Bahai Book Publishing and Import Organization, Kabul
- ALGERIA
- SNBO, Service abonnements, 47, Rue Didouche Mourad, B.P. 1000
- Al-Ahram Al-Geseeh, Cairo, Egypt

- SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
- All post offices in the country
- Kunhsaba, 32 Bd. Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries, subscription for "MAN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

"MAN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and gives in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MAN In-

Special file







## Round the Soviet Union

● THE "AKADEMIK KURCHATOV" RESEARCH SHIP HAS ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF KALININGRAD AFTER A ROUND-THE-WORLD 75,000 MILE VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, AND THE INDIAN AND PACIFIC OCEANS. Research was carried out into the oceanographic conditions propitious for productive fishing in the open sea. This should help ships to locate new areas rich in fish and thus to expand fishing limits.

● "MY HOMELAND — THE USSR", AN EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S ART HAS JUST OPENED AT MOSCOW'S ARTIST HOUSE. The exhibition is based on the work of the winners of a contest run by the "Yunniy Tekhniki" magazine for pioneers, schoolchildren, and pupils of children's art schools and groups. In all over 10,000 entries were submitted, among them paintings, drawings, sculpture, woven and knitted items, embroidery, etc.

● THERE ARE NOW SIX BIG INSTALLATIONS AT THE URENGOY GAS DEPOSIT FOR DRYING AND REFINING GAS FOR TRANSPORTATION. The deposit's daily output is around 300,000,000 cu m, and this figure will reach 400,000,000 by the close of the year.

● A CITY PALACE OF CULTURE HAS JUST OPENED AT KUZNETSK IN THE PENZA REGION. Architects, artists and craftsmen from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Bryansk, Penza and Samarkand helped build the palace which has two auditoriums for 4,200 and 400 seats.

● THE FIRST VISITORS HAVE ARRIVED AT THE JURNIEKS (SAILOR) HOTEL SITUATED ON THE ESTUARY OF THE DAUGAVA RIVER.

● A SOVIET-FRENCH SYMPOSIUM ON SPACE BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE HAS DISCUSSED THE RESULTS OF JOINT EXPERIMENTS ABOARD SOVIET SPACE SHIPS. Specialists from both countries expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the preparation of a programme of medico-biological research for the forthcoming joint Soviet-French manned flight. Delegates also discussed plans for continued cooperation in space biology and medicine.

## THE FASCINATING WORLD OF CRYSTALS

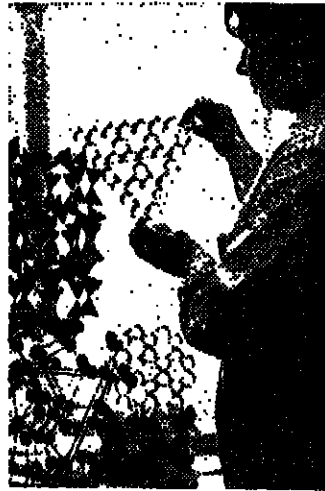
Not very long ago crystals were of interest to man only because of their beauty. Now that man has discovered the many wonderful properties of crystals, however, their future cannot be overestimated. Man's knowledge of the properties of crystals has enabled him to make superhard materials which are not known in nature, to reduce considerably the size of electronic devices and to create lasers. In other space crystals are used to accumulate solar energy and to convert it into electric energy. They are to be found in watches and computers. Crystals are everywhere.

The science of studying crystals is called crystallography. It has provided the basis for the development of completely new areas in science and technology, in particular of semiconductor

technology, the production of man-made diamonds and their rivals the flint, and of liquid crystals having rather chameleon-like properties.

One of the main achievements of crystallography is the transfer of X-ray structural analysis to biochemistry and biology. This has enabled scientists working in the field to make one of the greatest discoveries of the 20th century: to understand the structure of protein molecules and to decipher the DNA molecule which is known to store genetic information.

In the USSR, crystallography is the concern of several major scientific establishments, including the A. Shubnikov Institute of Crystallography of the USSR Academy of Sciences.



Soviet scientists have developed models of crystalline lattices for various substances (photo above). This, for instance, is a haemoglobin molecule (left photo). Here you see a simulated human body covered with a liquid crystal film. Liquid crystals are known to change their colour in accordance with changes in temperature. This makes possible a method for accurate temperature measurements. Thus, doctors now can determine the overall picture of a disease affecting internal organs by changes in the colour of liquid crystal films applied to the human body.



## Coal production on the increase in Uzbekistan

Geologists have discovered another promising coal field in the spurs of the Pamir Mountains. The huge coking-coal reserves of the deposit, running into tens of millions of tonnes, make this the biggest coal seam in the Soviet Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan. Work has already started on a mine there, which is expected to produce its first thousands of tonnes of coal as early as this year.

Coal production in Uzbekistan, which also has ample gas reserves, increases at a fast pace. Even today the republic's annual coal output amounts to several million tonnes of coal, half of which comes from a large open-cast mine outside Tashkent. But there will be a further growth of coal production in the republic in the near future. This will make it possible to commission large-scale power-generating facilities fired by cheap locally available coal and will thus help to save huge amounts of gas for use in the chemical industry. The newly located coal field in the foothills of the Pamir, near the USSR's southern border, will ensure stable coal supplies to Uzbekistan's rapidly developing industry.

## SIBERIA'S ELECTRICITY

The most distant oil fields of the Samotlor deposit have been switched to a reliable source of electric energy now that the 224-kilometre 500-kV transmission line, connecting this oil-producing region to the Surgut power station, has come into permanent operation.

From the very beginning of oil and gas production in the region it was planned to supply the fields with locally produced power, thus avoiding long-distance transmission. To achieve this the Surgut station No. 1 and the Tobolsk thermal power station will be operating at full capacity by late 1985, and the first units will go into operation at Surgut station No. 2 and Tyumen station No. 2. The construction of power stations will also be started at Noryl'sk and at Nizhnevartovsk, both of which will use gas.

quickly for, in a few years, the children will be grown-ups.

Of course, a special approach will be needed for a change for children, teenagers and their parents. The people taking part in these programmes will have to be among the most modern scientists, writers, actors, and art directors. Children are very conscious of the status of the person talking to them. Therefore, it is vital that the right people be chosen—people who will have a positive influence on television audiences, make them think and show them the right way to do things.

## ETERNAL LIFE OF LOVE-POETRY

Poetry about love encompasses all spheres of human existence, copiers poet Yury Vynokurov, in "TRUD" newspaper. It is a varied as the world itself, for love is as complex as many facets and emotions as man is, he argues. Any life situation a man may find himself in will almost certainly have been covered by world poetry, and he could do worse than turn to verse for help in dealing with the matter in question. Man's feelings are often vague, complex and unexpressed; poetry helps him to untangle them, to find his true self and to define his attitude towards a person to whom he feels attached.

The aim of poetry is to help people in their quest for answers to agonizing problems, which are often posed in bits for each new generation. Vynokurov continues, "In writing a book of poetry, a man is seeking advice to help him through a difficult period, and the person who remembers his past, who sums it up as it were, looking for his mistakes and for where he was right, can also look back on poetry. Lyrical verse represents the embodiment of the life experience of a vast number of people, and what they have recounted of their own lives gives the reader strength to carry on, to see the light of day and to reach out for it. This is why poetry about love which has existed for thousands of years is eternal, the poet points out."

## SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

The increased production of foodstuffs is one of the major tasks facing the eleventh five-year plan, writes the SIBSKAYA ZHIZN newspaper. The problem was discussed by Soviet scientists at the annual meeting of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR, which took place recently in Moscow.

Research establishments and agricultural enterprises have in all talents and purposes completed their work on the zoning of crop farming. The experience gained in soil-protecting technology has been put into general use. Soil-protecting measures were used last year over an area of 44 million hectares enabling the country to save about 800 million tonnes.

## TELEVISION CHANNEL FOR CHILDREN

How can one form and change one's character? How can one analyze one's own words, actions and thoughts? In what way can good habits be acquired and bad ones dropped? How can one best manage one's time? All this can be learnt via graphic examples, from television, writes Stanislav Dolitskiy, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

SKAYA KULTURA newspaper. If the box suggests we should act in a certain way, this will to a great extent compensate for any waste which may be incurred in this age of television by overutilizing us with information and making us all glued to the TV screen.

It is sure that in time there will be a television channel for children and teenagers who, after all, constitute more than one-third of the country's population. Children and their parents will then have the opportunity to see at any time programmes specially devised for them. Such an efficient approach would pay off very

## Places to visit

## OLD STREETS OF TBILISI

Tbilisi, capital of Georgia, dates from the fifteenth century. Credit is due to the respect shown by present-day architects for the work of their forebears. New buildings are carefully integrated into the old streets and neighbourhoods. And it is in this that consists the special charm of present-day Tbilisi.

The ruins of the Narikala fortress which has withstood forty invasions are now perched alongside a modern spa building, while the huge windows of the Palace of Chess sparkle in the sun opposite the ancient Lardzhi ("Blue") Monastery. Narrow cobblestone streets run down to wide boulevards. Small brick houses with vine-entwined balconies decorated with carved wooden handrails and having ornate patios struggle up to high-rise buildings.

There is an old street in the city which bears the name of Nikoloz Baratashvili, a Georgian poet. Part of the walls of Tbilisi are being built. Architects have traced the walls into a museum telling people about the city's past and about the life and habits of the Georgian peoples. Another section of the walls, that between the city's two gates, has been transformed into an ethnic Georgian bar, a cafe, a souvenir shop and an exhibition hall of the Academy of Arts where works of applied art are displayed and sold. An interiorist street nearby is decorated in the style of times past.



In the photos: restored houses on Prospekt Rustaveli and Koltsovaia Square.

## Pony to teach children highway code

Thirty small and attractive-looking electric "Pony" cars have been sent to Moscow from the Volzhsky auto plant in Togliatti. They are intended for use at the children's car ground which is to be opened at the Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

Here cars, ambulances, fire engines as well as police cars, driven by children, will go along streets equipped with lights and road signs. Every young driver will be given a license, just like grown-up motorists. Strict traffic officers will see to it that the highway code is observed.

The "Pony" is a real car, though in miniature. Two batteries enable it to run for eight hours without need for recharging. It travels at a speed of up to 20 kilometres per hour. The designers aimed to provide children with a safe and reliable vehicle which could be used to teach them traffic rules and regulations. Their aim has been achieved.

## CENTENARIAN TEACHER

Beh Mamedov, from the village of Ismaili, in the Caucasus, recently celebrated his 100th birthday at the school where he started teaching 70 years ago. The only qualified teacher in the whole district, Mamedov taught language and literature and other subjects to peasant children. Together with his pupils he worked in the fields of a local co-operative farm, the first one in the region.

Today the school is no longer the mud house where Mamedov taught his first pupils to read and write many years ago. The only qualified teacher in the whole district, Mamedov taught language and literature and other subjects to peasant children. Together with his pupils he worked in the fields of a local co-operative farm, the first one in the region.

Today the school is no longer the mud house where Mamedov taught his first pupils to read and write many years ago. The only qualified teacher in the whole district, Mamedov taught language and literature and other subjects to peasant children. Together with his pupils he worked in the fields of a local co-operative farm, the first one in the region.

## Science and technology

## CURE FOR WOOD

Two wooden posts which for several years served as pylons for a power transmission line have been sent as exhibits to the Latvian Exhibition of Economic Achievements. Though they both stood in a similar environment, one is in urgent need of replacement while the other is in a perfect state of preservation: its service life having been doubled thanks to the application of a special paste invented by scientists from the Institute of Wood Chemistry at the Latvian Academy of Sciences.

In order to apply the paste, there is no need to disconnect the power or to disassemble the line. All that has to be done is to apply it to the most vulnerable part of the post, i.e., that part which is sunk below soil to a depth of about half a metre. It is in this section that processes develop which make the wood age faster. Further deterioration can be prevented by means of a sort of bracket containing layer of paste inside it.

The new method is convenient not only because it avoids any interruption in the power supply, but is also cheap.

## SANITATION CORDON FOR THE NEVA

A special fleet of ships has appeared on the Neva River and on its branches and canals in Leningrad. Equipped with devices for collecting oil slicks, litter and timber, they have started their watch on the Neva estuary near the mouths of the rivers emptying into it.

The city and its surroundings lie on dozens of islands; crossed by 836 kilometres of river, there are more than 200 parks and garden ponds in the area. During the summer navigational period up to seven thousand freight ships and barges are to be seen on the Neva which forms an important section of the Volga-Baltic Canal system. There are also countless excursion and pleasure boats.

In order to protect these reservoirs from pollution, Leningrad has set up a specialized hydrotechnical service made up of a fleet of 150 ships of different designation.

Strict regulations concerning the maintenance of the ecological balance have been enforced. Ships and industries have been forbidden to dump their waste in the river. A complex of purification plants for industrial and urban waste, the largest in Europe, is under construction on Bely Island, in the Neva estuary. Also under construction is the first Soviet system for the automatic control and monitoring of the quality of water.

In the future this system is expected to incorporate the entire North Western Soviet Union from Lake Onega to the Gulf of Finland.

## NATURAL SMELTERS

By creating his first smelter man only stumbled natural processes, for the first time, found only chromium in the Tien Shan Mountains, though it exists in other parts of the country. We plan to receive at least 100 companies.

The analysis of associated minerals and suggests revealed that they had formed in the earth's mantle at a depth of over 60 kilometres. The processes in this "depth" are typically similar to those in the earth's crust, but in a volcanic eruption, or magma formation.

About two dozen virgin metals are known to scientists. Most of them are not often found. Aluminium suggests, however, were discovered in Yakutia, not long ago. Up to now virgin aluminium has only been found in Yakutia and elsewhere.

## VIEWPOINT

## Cultural exchange



Yuri BARADASH, First Deputy Minister of Culture

Our view is that international cultural relations should in no way depend on momentary considerations of political expediency, but be based on the constant desire of peoples for comprehension, for mutual understanding and growing trust.

The Soviet Union maintains cultural links with more than 125 countries of the world. Our cultural relations are strongest with the socialist countries. Last year, these countries were visited by 85 Soviet artistic groups and companies, while the Soviet Union was toured by 100 companies and groups from the fraternal nations.

This country has agreements on scientific and cultural exchange with more than 90 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and cultural exchange has been implemented with nearly all countries in these regions.

Apart from the traditional forms of cultural contacts, we provide highly qualified specialists to advise and give practical help, for instance, in such matters as the establishment of an educational basis in modern music, to art and in dancing.

It is characteristic that cultural relations with capitalist countries have become more varied in form and profound in content. Thus, during 1981, this country signed new intergovernmental agreements and programmes with France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, Austria, Spain, Greece, and Great Britain.

We have extensive plans for 1982, the 60th anniversary since the foundation of the USSR. Major events in commemoration of the anniversary are the Days of Soviet Culture to be held in Bulgaria, Vietnam, Mongolia and Cuba; the Days of the Culture of the Russian Federation in Georgia (Yugoslavia), and a festival of Soviet theatre in Czechoslovakia. Meanwhile the USSR will host the Days of Bulgarian Culture; the Days of Serbian Culture in the Russian Federation; a festival of theatre from Romania and the 7th International Thelwellsky Competition.

Many Soviet companies and hundreds of soloists will tour foreign countries. And an equal number of foreign performers will be appearing in this country. We plan to receive at least 100 companies.

We believe that cooperation is not solely a matter of figures and facts. What is more important is that by acquainting themselves with the best works of the culture of other countries and nations, people will get to know each other better. Knowledge gives birth to mutual comprehension and this, in turn, leads to lasting friendship. This is the most reliable way of ensuring peace on earth.

Yuri Baradash



# ENTERTAINMENT

## GOLDEN DISC WINNERS

The Golden Disc prize instituted by the Melodia recording company late last year is to be awarded annually. This year, there are ten prize winners.

The Central V. I. Lenin Museum was awarded a prize for the museum's great contribution to the making of records dedicated to the life and work of the leader of the October Revolution. Other prizes go to the USSR Bolshoi Theatre; conductors Yevgeny Mravinsky and Yevgeny Svetlanov; pianists Svyatoslav Richter and Emil Gilels; composers Georgi Sviridov and Alexandra Pakhmutova; singer Lyudmila Zykina and the Peinyar pop group.

## NEW TRANSLATION OF 'EUGENE ONEGIN'

A new translation of "Eugene Onegin" has been published in the FRG by Wilhelm Schnitz Verlag. To date, writes "Neue Zürcher Zeitung", this masterpiece by the great Russian poet, Alexander Pushkin, could not be properly appreciated by the German reader, since all previous translations left much to be desired. Now a translation has appeared which is to some extent comparable with the original.

Pushkin's novel in verse has been put out in two simultaneous editions—a pocket and an academic edition with detailed commentaries. Both are illustrated with Pushkin's drawings.

## OISTRAKH FILM

Not a single day passes by without the musical world remembering David Oistrakh. He continues to live on in his pupils, his recordings and in our hearts. What can be more glorious than such memories.

These words by Yevgeny Svetlanov are heard in a new documentary devoted to this outstanding musician—violinist, teacher and conductor.

The film takes us back to Odessa where Oistrakh spent his youth, to Moscow where he lived during his mature years, and to Leningrad where he played in the

## LONG-DISTANCE RUNNER IN ... ART

Noted Soviet film director Eldar Ryazanov is known in this country as the "king of laughter". Indeed, recently, his one-man show filled the Lenin Central Stadium Palace of Sport in Moscow, with 12,000 spectators.

The audience rocked with laughter and applauded as Ryazanov interviewed thousands of spectators. Film clips alternated with improvised



Film director Eldar Ryazanov.

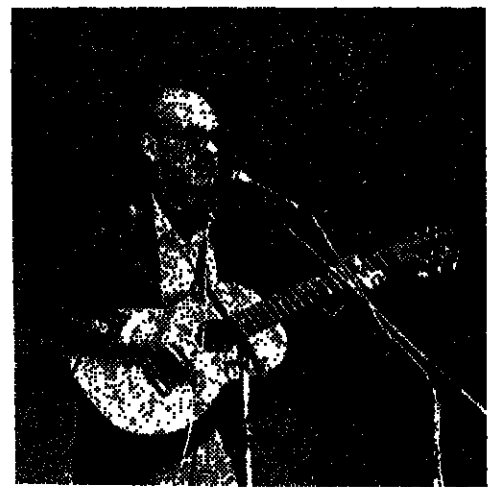
tion, and is determined to continue in the same vein.

Natalya VARTANYAN, Emma GUSEVA

Theatre and film actress Lyudmila Gurchenko.

monologues and with the appearances of popular theatre and cinema stars Lyudmila Gurchenko, Svetlana Nemolyayeva, Oleg Basilashvili, Zinoviy Gerd, poet Bulat Okudzhava, etc.

In his book, "The Sad Face of Comedy", Ryazanov comments: As we know, there are two types of runners in sport—sprinters and long-distance runners. In art one has to be a long-distance runner in order to creditably cover the vast distances of life, to listen attentively to its pulse, and to find the strength to go off the beaten track and abandon cut-and-dried formulas. As it happens, Ryazanov is famous for his experimen-



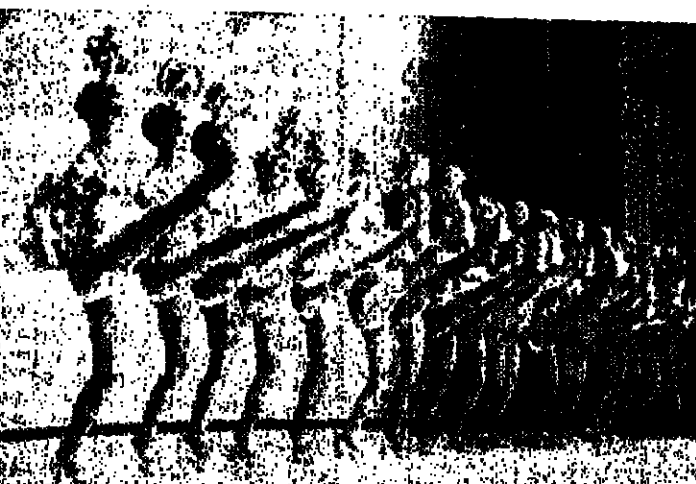
Post Bulat Okudzhava.

Photos by Igor Lilev

## FACTS AND EVENTS

Books. The Lisma Publishers in Riga have published in Latvian a novel by the Chukchi writer Yuri Rytkheu about the people and natural setting of the North. Earlier, Lisma produced a collection of Rytkheu's stories under the title, "People of Our Shore", they also put out his novels "Nunvak" and "Vekel and Agnesa".

The film is directed by Ioskha Sharoyev for Ekran Screen Productions.



The Japanese Sholkin Variety Show, again on tour in this country, is at present giving performances in the covered stadium of Moscow's Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex. Included in the programme are traditional national songs and dances, both classical and modern, Latin American rock music, dance numbers, pop songs as well as African dances. The show ends with an enactment of the spectacular Rio carnival. Performances will also be given in Kiev, Riga and Vilnius.



Photos by Andrei Golovanov

## 80-VOLUME LIBRARY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

The Naukova Dumka (Scientific Thought) Academy of Sciences publishing house of the USSR is embarking on the publication of an 80-volume library of Ukrainian literature. This is the first time that our republic has undertaken to publish such a systematic collection of classics and outstanding writers of the Ukraine. The edition will appear over a ten-year period and will consist of two series; long volumes being devoted to pre-October and forty-to Soviet literature.

The edition spans practically the whole of Ukrainian literature, he continued, beginning with the period of Kiev Rus right up to this day. Each volume will be prefaced by a long forward and will have historical and literary commentaries and be illustrated. The Library will be printed in about 200,000 copies.

## FULL CYCLE OF MOZART SYMPHONIES

Leningraders now have a new opportunity of hearing the full cycle of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart symphonies. The Orchestra of Classical and Modern Music has prepared a vast program of 41 works by the composer.

Our work on this cycle helped us to trace the great musician's development. Undoubtedly, his early period has so interested biographers more than his mature years, says E. Serov, chief conductor of the orchestra. By the age of eleven Mozart had written six symphonies. By the time he was seventeen, 21. Now have now been played in our country for the first time. Serov intends to continue working on the cycle and to include with it by the composer which have recently been discovered in archives.

Yekaterina Maximova, Vladimir Vasiliev and Gail Abaidullov dancing the main parts. Choreography by Vladimir Vasiliev.

## WHAT'S ON!

May 1-3

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 1—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet), 2 (eve)—Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera), Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble performances: 2 (mat)—Gyrovatiz, Caraf, "Nathalie" (ballet), 3—Khachatryan, "Gayane" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 1 (mat)—Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 1 (eve)—Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera), 2 (mat)—Molchanov, "Dawns Are Quiet Here" (opera); 2 (eve)—Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (19 Pushkinskaya St.), 1 (mat)—Ballet to Tchaikovsky music for "Snow Maiden"; 1 (eve)—Khrennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera), 2 (mat)—Mozorov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet), 3—Pugni, Gijere, Vasilenko, "Emeralds" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.), 1—Gorkhovsky, "Qua-

### FILMS

Alexander the Minor (Gos. Film Studios).

About the first orphanage organized in the USSR in the spring of 1945 by three Soviet soldiers.

Cinema: "Novorossiysk" (1949) Chornyshevsky St. Metro Moskva. Carnival, 2 parts (Gos. Film Studios).

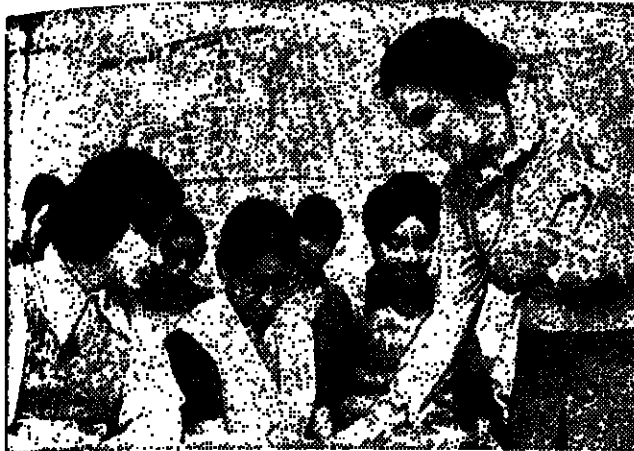
A musical film about a young girl who wants to be an actress.

Cinema: "Vesniya" (1944) Leningradsky Highway, Metro Volkovskaya.

### EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (149 Krymskaya Emb), "Artists View of the Kuril Islands", 25 works by Moscow and Maritime artists.

# BUSINESS



India. More than 300 people attend classes of Russian at the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Delhi. Such Russian language courses have been set up at Soviet cultural centres in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Trivandrum, and they are vastly popular. There is a growing interest in Russian and Russian literature in India. In the photo: a Russian language class in progress in Delhi.

## BUILT WITH SOVIET ASSISTANCE

Take a look at the economic map of Afghanistan today and you will see dozens of industrial, power, transport and agricultural projects built with Soviet assistance. This cooperation became a good tradition a long time ago.

Following the April 1978 revolution contacts between our two countries have been filled with new content and were raised to new heights with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-neighbourly Relations and Cooperation. From the very beginning all projects built in Afghanistan with the economic and technical assistance of the Soviet Union were at once handed over completely into Afghan hands.

The Soviet Union is providing Afghanistan with considerable help in the building up of its national industry. The biggest factory in the country is that for the production of high-quality nitrogenous fertilizers for agriculture in Mazari-Sharif.

Together, Soviet and Afghan specialists have built an auto repair shop in Jangalak and a house-building factory and two bakeries in Kabul; they have located gas fields in Shitbarghan and Khoja Gurgardag and have

established other industries. The power stations built with Soviet assistance provide more than 55 per cent of the country's electricity. In the overall volume of industrial production in the state sector, the industries which the USSR has helped build account for more than 70 per cent of all Afghan industrial output.

## POZNAN FAIR: BUSINESS AS USUAL

The Polish Embassy in Moscow has held a press conference dedicated to the traditional international fair to be held in Poznan this June. H. Sitarek, director-general of the International Poznan Fair noted that despite the difficult situation caused by the actions of the internal antisocialist forces and their Western patrons, the 54th fair will be held as usual. This testifies to the failure of the attempts by international reactionaries, led by the American government, to organize an economic boycott of Poland. Sitarek emphasized in particular the assistance given by the USSR and other CMEA countries in helping Poland out of the crisis.

## First time in USSR

The International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property has held a meeting at the International Trade Centre in Moscow. Soviet specialists have been taking part in the work of the association since 1965. The activities of the Soviet national group are aimed at safeguarding state interests in the protection of industrial property (inventions, trade marks, etc.) abroad, and also at improving patent legislation and practices, licensing, and technology transfer.

Our association is a non-governmental organization, says Professor Paul Mathely, France, association's President. It was set up in 1887. Today, we have a consultative group "B" status at the United Nations. Among members of our association are representatives of business communities and specialists from 90 countries.

I am glad to see the Soviet group taking an active part in the association's work. I would also like to draw attention to the fact that this is the first time that a regular meeting of the association's Executive Council has taken place in the capital of a socialist state. This is testimony of our intensified cooperation.

As in the past, all the CMEA countries are represented at the fair. Among the foreign exhibitors, the largest will be the USSR. The FRG and some other capitalist countries have retained their representation offices at the fair. Although some Western governments have bowed to American pressure and refused to take part officially in the fair, some firms from these countries which are regular participants have sent requests to be invited again this year.

The Polish exhibition will be the biggest. Polish industries represented will include the engineering, metal, electrical engineering, electronic and radio industries. Cars, buses, self-propelled cranes, hoisting machines, and mining equipment will be among the items on display. The shipbuilding section will have many models of Polish ships.

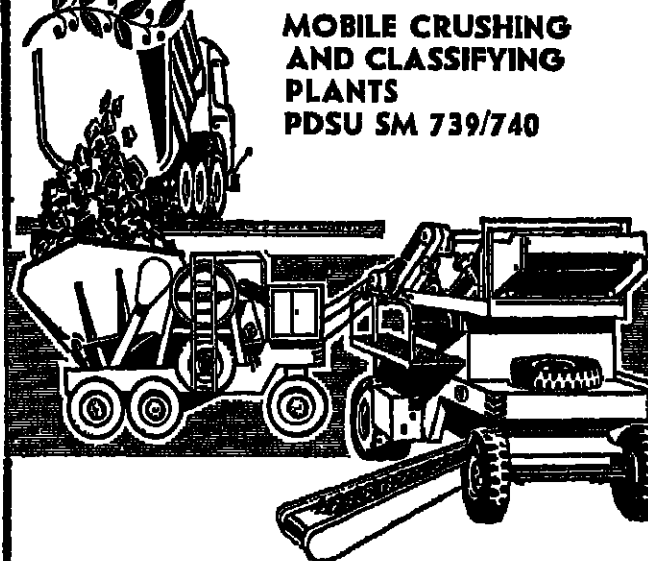
## Intourist news

## STRIKING WARMTH AND CORDIALITY

A short while ago a delegation of the Northern Friends Peace Board from Great Britain visited Moscow and Leningrad. Although their short programme could not take in everything these cities offer the visitor, the British tourists believe their visits to museums, theatres, and schools, and meetings at the offices of the Peace Committee, at the USSR-Great Britain Society, and the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists gave them a good idea of life in the Soviet Union.

The most important thing is that we saw everything with our own eyes and can now have an opinion of our own without being influenced by third-hand information which is "sometimes biased. This is my third time in the Soviet Union: I am fond of your ancient monuments, streets, Rowland Dale, Secretary of the Northern Friends Peace Board.

## 30 YEARS in the world market



OFFER A COMPLETE PRODUCTION ON PNEUMATIC WHEELS, TO SET YOUR CRUSHING OPERATION EXACTLY WHERE YOU NEED IT

With PDSU SM 739/740 you have all-inclusive process of preparing rubble, gravel and sand for dwelling or industrial projects, road construction, etc.

	SM 739	SM 740
Throughput, m <sup>3</sup> /hour	45	25
Strength of handled rock, kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	to 3000	to 3000
Max. feed size, mm	340	75
Crushed size, mm	0 to 70 0-5; 5-10; 10-25	
Set power, kW	47.7	42.4
Mass of plant, t	24	14

The Plants are optionally offered complete with a 100 kW U4660.02 Diesel-Electric Unit.

**MACHINOEXPORT**  
USSR MOSCOW 117330 • MOSCOW V-330 MACHINOEXPORT  
147-18-42, 143-14-08 • 411207, 411248 MCHEX RU

## COOPERATION PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

The Intergovernmental Soviet-Danish Commission on Cooperation in Science, Technology and Economic Matters has held its 12th session in Moscow. It examined economic, scientific and technology cooperation between the two countries over the period since the 11th session. It was noted that cooperation had been developing well. The amount of trade between the two countries had considerably increased, and the holding of symposia and exhibitions had been stepped up.

Also reviewed were a wide range of issues involved in scientific and technology cooperation. This had been progressing in particular successfully in engineering works producing machines for the food industry, in the manufacture of instruments, in agriculture, in chemical engineering and in some other areas.

The possibility of greater cooperation between Soviet organizations and Danish enterprises in different industries and branches of agriculture was discussed. A protocol was signed summing up the results of the session.

As an architect, I was interested in construction, said Roger Wright, member of the Architects for Peace organization. I am happy to have met with Soviet colleagues, and I am grateful for the interesting trip they arranged for us in Moscow. I was curious to learn how you cope with the problem of open spaces in cities and with the layout of parks.

Wendy Gwainkin, a doctor by profession, liked the healthy and happy appearance of Soviet children, which she believes, must be the outcome of the proper functioning of the health system. One

the whole she was struck by the warmth and cordiality of the Soviet people who in the West are for some reason believed to be stand-offish and cold.

Colin Hunter, a metropolitan councillor for the city of Bradford, said:

I was greatly impressed by the system of education at the Stroganov Art School in Moscow. I was also moved by the exhibition of children's posters to see how the children interpreted questions of war and peace in their art.

Yelena SUVOROVA



Handwritten text in a vertical column on the right margin.